Patent claims

1.   A   method   for   transmitting   electronic   data,
characterized in that the sender preprocesses the data
5   into   N   types   of   packets   by   virtue   of   the   packet
preprocessing stage combining every N-th bit into one
type of the N types of packets, and the N types of
packets are sent to the receiver independently of one
another,   via   N   networks,   particularly   N   computer
10   networks, with a time shift.

2.   The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in
that the sender preprocesses the data into two types of
packets (4u, 4g) which are sent to the receiver
15   independently of one another, via two computer networks
(5u, 5g), with a time shift.

3.   The method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in
that the two types of packets (4u, 4g) are sent via two
20   separate   computer   networks   (5u,   5g)   which   do   not
contain a common node.

4.   The method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in
that the two types of packets define as the even and
25   the odd bits of the original bit sequence in the useful
information and contain an implicit encryption.

5.   The method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in
that   each   of   the   terminals,   sender   and   receiver,
30   connected   to   the   two   computer   networks   has   two
identities.

6.   The method as claimed in claim 5, characterized in
that a respective identity for the respective terminal,
35   sender   and   receiver,   connects   said   terminal   to   a
respective one of the two computer networks.

7.   The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in

that devices such as routers and gateways, which are
responsible for forwarding the packets in the
respective computer network, are respectively connected
just to one computer network and perform their tasks as
5   though there were just one computer network.

8.   The method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in
that the two types of packets can be assembled by the
two message identifications sent in the last packet in
10 accordance with the original information.

9.   The method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in
that the time shift between the transmissions in the
two computer networks is produced by the different
15 paths taken, and can also be controlled.

10. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 9,
characterized in that the transmission in N networks
takes place over wires and/or wirelessly.